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ON THE COVER: This cut of Honolulu House is the work of Paul Emmert, done in 1853 as part of his ambitious effort (six large lithographic plates) to portray the city and its principal buildings. Honolulu Hale, constructed of coral and completed in 1836, was the Hawaiian Kingdom's first executive building at the formation of a constitutional government. Gorham D. Gilman's journal describes it as it was in 1848. After a varied career of some 80 years, Honolulu Hale was sold to wreckers for $20 and demolished in 1917.
ABBREVIATIONS for frequently-cited Hawaiian sources are listed inside the back cover. These abbreviations are used throughout this journal; authors submitting manuscripts are requested to employ them.
Dr. Hugo Stangenwald is credited with having taken this panorama in 1856. The picture looks down a lightly-traveled King Street and shows, among other things (1) the bakery and grocery of Hugh McIntyre of Greenock, Scotland, who arrived in Honolulu in 1846 and later set up shop here, on the mauka-Waikiki corner of King and Fort Streets. He was succeeded in business at this location by his sons, Hugh E. and George; (2) the large residence of High Chief Abner Paki, built of coral stone in 1847. Later the home of Paki's daughter and son-in-law, the Charles Reed Bishops, "Haleakala"—as the place was then called—ended its existence as the Arlington Hotel. Demolition occurred in late 1900. In early days the site of Paki's house was often called Aikupika (Egypt), for reasons not known. This view was taken long before Bishop Street was cut through; the present location of the grounds would be at or very near the mauka-Ewa corner of King and Bishop; (3) the first Iolani Palace (1844-1875); (4) the Chamberlain house on the mission grounds, built of coral stone in 1830-1831 and still standing; (5) Kawaiahao Church, also of coral stone, dedicated in 1842 and extant. The big round clock was installed in January, 1851; a square stone tower replaced the small steeple about 1885. Bishop Museum Collection.